ARETRIUMPHS OF ART.

MRS. M'KINLEYS NEW GOWNS MAG. NIFICENT CREATIONS.

A FEW OF THEM DESCRIBED.

BLUES AND GRAYS ARE THE PRE-VAILING COLORS.

Not One of the Ten Gowns Cost Les Than \$300 and Their Aggregate Cost Was Between \$8,000 and \$10,000-All of the Best.

Chicago, Feb. 14-The ten costum shipped from the establishment of Mar shall, Field & Co. to Cargon, O., last night and which are to comprise the inaugura outfit of Mrs. McKinley, will be among th most magnificent ever displayed in Wash ington society, not excepting even those of drs. Cleveland, whose reputation for taste ful and elegant dressing is a pride to the fashionable world. French ideas are pre-dominant in the work of the modiste, Miss Melinda Arcourt, who has designed and ex-ecuted the costumes, but American influ-ences have modified the creations of the

The inauguration gown has already been

fully described.

A gown to be worn on state reception occasions is a blue and brocaded velvet. The background is of blue satin with a change side effect. On it are raised flowers in velvet of two shades of old blue.

vet of two shades of ald blue.

The design is Princess, the waist being made with a plait, wide on the shoulders and narrow on the walst line. From there it extends in a double box plait into a full spreading train.

On the bodice point lace follows this plait, being fastened with two small cut steel buckles at the bottom of the waist and back. On the shoulder the lace is drawn through similar buckles. Again in front the same effect in buckles is shown, and at the bottom of the waist in front is a large cut steel buckle. From this the lace falls in fancy shaped pieces to the

lace falls in fancy shaped pieces to the skirt.

In front is a petticoat of blue satin, veiled with white mou-seline de spie. This is embroidered in cut steel and pearfs in a special pattern. Edging this petticoat is a venetian point lace flounce, inished at the top with very narrow shirrings of mull. The same lace is brought up each side of the petticoat to the waist line, where the full train falls over it.

The front of the bodice is also mousseline de sole, embroidered in cat steel and pearis in smaller designs than that used on the skirt.

The collar is of cut steel and partly holds up a separate collar of lace, which is

up a separate collar of lace, which is brought through cut steel buckles at the back and fastened in an indescribable

manner.

The sleeves are of velvet, small, but slashed at the top and lined with satin and filled in with embroidered mousseline de soie. Some of the point lace also appears in these slashings and is caught in with the same kind of cut steel buckles that are used on the other part of the bodice.

that are used on the other part of the bodice.

This gown is lined with pale blue taffeta and finished with three pinked out flounces of the same silk.

The gown to be worn for special state dinners is of violet and white broaded satin, the color used being soft, delicate and becoming to all complexions.

The skirt is full and plain, with a long train, which gives height to the figure. At the right side is an opening extending to the waist. In this is a fart-shaped piece of violet velvet of a slightly darker shade than the color of the gown. This is made with three deep tucks at the bottom, and at the top are three lace inscribons with velvet between, finished with Rhinestone buttons.

Around the bottom of the entire skirt are

buttons.

Around the bottom of the entire skirt are two narrow bands of violet velvet embroidered in a small design.

The bodice is of white liberty silk, soft and full, and over it is a bolero jacket of violet velvet embroidered in several shades of violet and rhinestones. This is made short on the shoulders and slightly longer

in front.

Around the waist is a folded sash of the brocade, wide under the arm and tapering brocade, wide under the arm and tapering byocade, wide under the arm and tapering narrow back in front. For the extreme mins of the waist line is the violet yelvet which is fastened together in the back in two full straps, which extend partly up the back of the waist and partly down on the skirts. The sleeves are of brocade, made with all-puffed top. They are lined with vel-

The collar is of violet mousseline de sole, inished at the edge with a narrow velvet buff, and at the back is a bowknot of lace fastened with velvet straps.

The gown which Mrs. McKinley expects to wear on her first appearance in the sensate is a dark blue velvet, in what is known as royal blue. It is lined with pale blue brocaded silk; finished with several little

The skirt is full and perfectly plain and touches the floor in the back. The bodice is of velvet, made over a full white satin front, embroidered in crosswise bands in two shades of blue, pale violet, and blue pyotts. These bands are an inch in width and two inches between, and the effect is almost oriental.

The shape of the bodice is peculiar. The velvet is cut out to form points over the bust and a second two inches below the waist line, and is sharply slashed up under the arm where the embroidered satin can show show.

In the back is also a wide box plait, brought sharply into the waist line and plaited full out over the back of the skirt about two inches in depth. This is lined with white embroidered satin to match the

front.

The collar is of velvet, with the idea of the full box plait, standing high in the back and lined with the white embroidered Satin.

The sleeves are perfectly plain, with a

The sieeves are perfectly plain, with a all puff at the top.

With this costume Mrs. McKinley has bonnet of blue velvet and a crown of hite net, embroidered in gold. At one side a knot of white lace and a black aigrette.
The gown in which state calls will be

made is a charming costume of pale gray drap dete, a new material which has just been introduced this spring. The skirt is embroidered about the bettom in a special design, the workmanship of this being ex-quisite, as may be imagined when it is said that twenty-five with design, the workmanship of this being exquisite, as may be imagined when it is said
that twenty-five girls were employed upon
it constantly for more than two weeks.
This same embroidery extends up the two
front seams, growing narrower toward the
top. The colors used in the embroidery are
steel blue, shading into a pale gray.
The front breadth is made in narrow
tucks half an inch between cach tuck. On
the bodice is an embroidered yoke back and
front which is cut in graduated points. To
this the material is fulled down in the
front and is fastened to the waist line to
produce a blouse effect.

front and is tastened to the wash
produce a blouse effect.
High under the arms the cloth is embroidered and is brought forward beneath
the full blouse and mto a point at the
back. Knots of two shades of gray ribbon
back. Knots of two shades of gray ribbon are fastened just below the shoulder in front and are brought down, disappearing under the waist line. The collar is of chiffen and the ribbon

is in two shades of grey, with high full bows at the back.

The sleeves have an embroidered edge at the bottom an inch wide. Above this is a group of tucks and so on up to the top, where the cloth spreads out full and is heavily embroidered.

agroup of tucks and so on up to the top, where the cloth spreads out full and is heavily embroidered.

The living of this gown is almost as charming as the outside, the material for it being pale gray brocaded taffeta.

The bonnet to be worn is of cut steel, trimmed with black and white aigrettes and violets at the back.

Mrs. McKinley's street costume is a dark apple green broadcloth, with a smooth, glossy surface. This is braided up and down the four straight seams in a curious basket design, being considerably wider at the bottom than at the top. On the bodice the braid extends across the shoulders and ileaves all in one piece. In the front is a vest of violet velvet tucked horizontally, very fine at the top and at the lower part of the waist. The collar is braided in black, finished with a full velvet box plait at the back. The bonnet is of steel, with black tips and an orchid.

A house gown for afternoons or evenings at home is a gray and black brocaded slik, cut princesse throughout, and lined with gray taffeth slik. The front and part of the back is of white mousseline de soie, plaited fuli, and brought in two graduated plaits over the shoulders. Three bands of black velvet ribbon hold this in place in front and finish the waist line. The collar as 61 mousseline de soie, with black velvet hows in the back. The sleeves are of the slik, cut with a flare at the bottom, and turned back and trimmed with bands of ribbon velvet. Under there are long sleeves of soft mousseline de soie, shirred in full in the wrist and finished with thats been exercised in the making of these costumes.

has been very great, and the labors put upon them has been almost unprecedented. Nearly all the gowns are trimmed with lace of exquisite design, and, in consequence, of unusual value. The embroidery alone has taken weeks of time, and occupied the fingers of scores of girls who are skilled in this labor.

All the material used has been of the best, and in many instances the price paid has been from \$10 to \$20 a yard.

The inauguration gown alone has cost nearly \$2,000 and is a triumph of the dressmaker's art, supplemented by the use of gorgeous materials, and lace, and handwrought embroidery.

Of the other costumes none have fallen below \$300. The aggregate sum will reach between \$8,000 and \$8,000.

Mrs. McKinley's favorite color is blue, as a shown by the number of blue gowns in her wardrobe, and it is a color which she has worn from her girihood up.

A green cloth costame was one suggested by Mr. McKinley, and one which, next to the inauguaration gown, he took a special interest in.

The gowns have all been fitted at the McWilliams house. Miss Arcourt having made daily visits to this house during Mrs. McKinley's stay there. The greatest pre-

McWilliams house, Miss Arcourt having made daily visits to this house during Mrs. McKinley's stay there. The greatest precautions have been taken to keep the arrangements for the costuming secret, at least till inauguration day.

IS WAR AT HAND?

Continued From First Page.

ing those countries to provide an officer capable of taking command of the Cretan gendearmie. The name of a Beigium offi-cer, distinguished in the Congo campaign, and a Dutch officer, have been submitted. Gladstone on Greece's Side.

In response to a request from the editors of the Chronicle, asking him to send a message of hope to Greece, Mr. Gladstone has wired as follows:

"I dare not stimulate Greece when we cannot help her, but I shall profoundly rejoice in her success. I hope the powers will recollect that they have their own churacter to redeem".

will recollect that they have that scharacter to redeem."

The Times suggests that the best solution of the troubles in Crete would be to give Crete autonomy under the nominal rule of the sultan, who would receive a fixed tribute, but who would have no control over either the civil or military administration.

Irol over either the civil or military administration.

A dispatch to the Times from Sebastapoi says the troops have been sent to Reni. Bederi and Ismail, and that reinforcements hive been dispatched to Kars and other places along the Russian-Turkish border.

The correspondent of the Standard, of Constantinople, says that the sultan expresses an unwillingness to proceed to extreme measures, but if Greece persists in a provocative attitude it is probable that the Macedonian army corps will be ordered to cross the frontier.

Another Constantinople report to the

Another Constantinople report to the Standard is to the effect that the entire Christian population of Crete is under arms, while the Turks hold only three towns. This report asserts that unless re-A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Odessa military division is massing 30,000 Cossacks with a view of possible difficulties arising in the East.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea, dated Sunday night, says that the village of Halepa, the residence of the consuls, was in a great state of trepidation yesterday (Saturday), owing to the approach of the insurgents, who, joined, it is now stated, by Greek volunteers, assembled in great force on Akrotiri peninsula, made an advance on the neighborhood. The Hellenic flag, hoisted on the arrival of the Greek warships, was displayed on the summit of an adjoining hill. All of the members of the families of the consular agents were transferred to warships. The Greek consulate was garrisoned with an impressive show of force by native Christians and sailors in anticipation of an attack from the Mohammedans from the vicinity of Canea. The insurgents advanced yesterday (Saturday) toward the isthmus connecting the peninsula with the mainland and engaged the Turkish artillery throughout the afternoon. The Mohammedans at Canea were in a state of great excitement

out the afternoon. The Mohammedans at Canea were in a state of great excitement and, owing to rumors of an intended attack on the consulates at Canea, special precautions were taken at the offices of the British consul.

About 400 Bashibazouks and a company of regulars hurried out from Canea and attacked the Christians, who were finally repulsed and pursued into the interior of the peninsula.

It is reported to-night (Sunday) that the Christians have succeeded in making a stand and that they now maintain their position. position.

Heraklion is now more quiet, as a large proportion of the Christian population has embarked on the men-of-war.

Greeks to Be Restrained. The governor has demanded a written assurance from the consuls that the Greek fleet is not to molest the transport conveying troops to Sitia. This transport was compelled to return Friday by firing was compened to from a Greek warship. This assurance wa given by the British vice consul and by Captain Grenfell, of the turret ship Trafal gar. Captain Grenfell subsequently promised the governor to prevent the Greek warships from bombarding the town, provided the Mohammedan population would abstain from acts of violence. Her majesty's steamships Rodney and Dragon have

Turkish troopship which arrived to day (Sunday) has just put out to sea, pur-sued by the Greek transport Mykale. Ibra-him Pasha, the military governor, has re-

signed.

The position of the next governor will not be enviable. According to another dis-patch to the Times from Canea, the Greek consul, with his staff, boarded the Greek ironciad Hydra, after placing the refugees at the consulate under the protection of the British consul, who told them to board the Greek warships. Up to the present time, however, the refugees remain at the British consular. The closing of the Greek consular offices seems to indicate a definite reputure of the relations between Greece and Turkey.

and Turkey.

The captain of the Greek warship off Herakiion has threatened to bombard the town if the Mohammedans commit any outrages in that vicinity. Powers to Occupy Certain Towns.

The Russian and French admirals have received identical instructions enjoining up-on them the adoption of energetic meas-ures. This is probably in accordance with ures. This is probably in accordance with the English proposals which the ambassadors at Constantinople agreed upon, namely, the joint naval occupation of Canea. Retimo and Heraklion, the removal of the Greek fleet and the prohibition of the dispatching of the Turkish reinforcements to Crete.

A telegram from Athens says that the British and Italian sailors cheered the Greek troops as they were starting for Crete.

Crete.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the Greek minister there asserts that the troops which left Athens had ex-press and unconditional orders to occupy

Crete.
A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Greece has purchased 100,000 rifics from a factory in Belgium.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea dated last (Sunday) night, says that the resignation of Prince Georgi Berovitch as governor of Crete has already been accepted, and he departed Sunday afternoon for Trieste. Despite the official statements, there is reason to believe that he left his post without the sultan's permission. In his letter to the consuls representing the powers, he only stated that he had tendered his resignation.

Although well intentioned, Berovitch Pasha has' shown a lamentable lack of courage during the recent troubles, according to the correspondent. He practically abandoned the direction of affairs at a critical moment. It must, in all fairness, be said that the task imposed upon him was one of extraordinary difficulty. Without gendearmie, without law courts, opposed by military subordinates, thwarted in Constantinople and harassed by his administrative council, he had no means to make his authority respected. It must also be

trative council, he had no means to make his authority respected. It must also be borne in mind that the sudden disappear-ance of Turkish officials is often due to oc-

ACCIDENTS IN THE STORM.

Three Men Hurt by Falling on the Sidewalk While the Snow

Was Falling. S. A. Brownrigge, traveling salesman for the Wolf Manufacturing Company, at 412 West Fifth street, fell on the payament West Fifth street, fell on the pavement at Seventh street and Broadway last night and fractured a bone in his right ankle. C. W. Foley, living near Third street and Minnesota avenue. Kansas City, Kas., slipped and fell on his right leg at Fifth and Main streets last evening, breaking one of the small bones in his leg. Joseph Devoto, a fruit dealer, at Seventh and Walnut streets, fell on the sidewalk at Eleventh and Walnut streets last night and badly cut the right side of his face and bruised his right leg.

New Governor of Cape Colony. London, Feb. H.—Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed governor of Cape Colony, to succeed Lord Rosemead, better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, who resigned on secount of ill health.

HE WILL TRY TO RAILROAD THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WOULD KEEP DOWN EXPENSES.

BILL USED AS AN OMNIBUS FOR UN-DESIRABLE SCHEMES.

Attempt to Be Made to Drive It Through Without Stopping for a Lond-Everything to Give Way to Appropriation Bills Henceforth.

Washington, Feb. 14.-In two weeks from Thursday the present congress expires by limitation, and from this time forward all things legislative will have to give way to the appropriation bills, which must be passed before the final adjournment. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropria-tions committee, pointed out on Friday the necessity for expedition. Although the house has disposed of ten of their thirteen regular appropriation bills, two of the three which remain, the sundry civil and the general deficiency, are those containing the miscellaneous items which provoke the most bitter opposition, both for their sins of omission and commission. It is into these two bills that the members seek to crowd appropriations which have been pigonboled throughout the session, and he rolc measures are sometimes required to prevent their being made the vehicle for carrying through appropriations and legis-lation which the leaders have resolved to kill. The senate has usually made a prac-tice of loading up these two bills especially, and the contests between the two house over them are generally prolonged until al nost the hour of final adjournment.

The refusal of those in control of legisla ion in the house to give time for the consideration of public building bills, more than 100 of which have been favorably reported by the committee, so angered some of the members that they talked of trying to secure these appropriations in the sun-dry civil hill. Those who are interested in the river and harbor projects authorized by the last river and harbor bill, for which no provision is made in the sundry civil (inprovision is made in the sundry civil (including Wilmington, Del., Kentucky river, dams 2 and 5 of the Ohio, Oakland, Cal., and Yakima, Ore.), are bristling with fight. The friends of the free homes bill, as amended by the senate, would like to saddle this measure also on the sundry civil as the only means of resurrecting it. There are other antagonisms. But the opposition is utterly unorganized, and it has been decided by Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon, who are working like Trojans to keep down appropriations, to try a coup to-morrow, cided by Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon, who are working like Trojans to keep down appropriations, to try a coup to-morrow, by which they expect to take advantage of the fact that to-morrow is suspension day, and put through the bill under suspension of the rules. The general debate on the measure closed yesterday, and if the bill can be passed to-morrow under suspension it will not only save the three to five days which it would require to consider it under the five-minute rule, but it would cut off the danger of amendments carrying large sums, to which it would be subject if the members succeeded in effecting a log rolling combination.

Acting on the supposition that the bill will be passed to-morrow under suspension, the leaders have decided to give to-morrow and Tuesday evenings for private pension legislation. The three remaining contested election cases will occupy the time until the naval appropriation bill is brought forward toward the close of the week.

As the session draws to a close, partisanship is cropping out, as it did yesterday, and there will probably be some very lively debates.

The preparation of the general deficiency

The preparation of the general deficiency will be begun to-morrow, and be ready will be begun to-morrow, and be ready early next week. The crowding toward the close will be greatly relieved by the rule which makes the last six days of the session suspension days. This will enable those in charge of the imperative bills and conference reports to secure a direct vote conference reports to secure a direct on any proposition, with but twenty utes' debate on a side.

SENATE PROGRAMME.

ropriation Bills to Have Right Way-Arbitration Debate Is

Practically Ended. Washington, Feb. 14.-As much of the present week as may be necessary will be given up to the consideration of appropriaion bills by the senate. There has been no accumulation of these bills on the calenendar, and with only a little more than two weeks of the session remaining it is not ntended by the senate managers that the should be. They will insist that the appropriations shall take precedence whenever they are ready to proceed. The only appropriation bill now on the calendar is that providing for the expenses of the Indian service, but it is expected the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial will be presented to-morrow, and that the bills making appropriations for the District of Columbia and for fortifications will soon follow. It is the purpose of Senator Pettigrew, who has charge of the Indian bill, to call it up Tuesday, It is expected that several provisions in the bill will lead to animated debate, notably those providing for the introduction of radical reforms in Indian Territory and for the disposition of the unallotted lands in the Uncompaghre reservation in Utah. These are questions which have been before the senate in various forms on several propriations shall take precedence when-These are questions which have been before the senate in various forms on several occasions, and they have always excited more or less debate. The legislative bill will not consume much time for the reason that the house conferrees have conceded most of the senate amendments.

Notice has been given that the Allen Pacific rallroad resolutions would be called up by Senator Thurston during the morning hour to-morrow, and Senator Chandler has given notice of a speech on bimetallism for the same date. Senator Lodge has secured a unanimous agreement for a vote

lism for the same date. Senator Lodge has secured a unanimous agreement for a vote upon the acceptance of the conference report on the immigration bill at 4 o'clock on Wednesday. The vote on this bill will be preceded by a debate of uncertain length. Some of the opposition to it has been removed by the changes made in the last conference, but there are still senators who will oppose the bill, among them being Messrs. Carter and Gibson. Senator Carter was not present when the agreement to vote on Wednesday was entered into, but it is understood he will make no effort to break the agreement, though regretting its existence.

It is impossible to say how much of the senate's time during the week will be given up to the consideration of the arbitration treaty in executive session, but all the indications are unfavorable to any prolonged discussion on this subject, and the chances now seem to be that not to exceed one or two more sessions will be devoted to it. It is barely possible that it may not be taken up again at all, but the probabilities are that it will sometime during the week be formally postponed until after the 4th of March. March.

If the appropriation bills and the arbitraion treaty permit, Senator Hoar will call
up the bankruptcy bill and make an effort
o secure a vote upon it.

TELLER ON THE TREATY.

Gives His Reasons for Opposing Hasty Action on the Part of the

Senate. Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Teller was asked to-day to furnish the Associated Press with a statement of the reasons for seeking a postponement of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and in response he prepared the following signed article:

"There has been a good deal of criticism of the senate because it does not at once ratify the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain by those who apparently forgot that the executive department has been about four years negotiating it.

"By the constitution of the United States, the senate is made a part of the treaty-making power. The fathers of the republic, jealous of executive power, were not willing that the president should negotiate treaties alone, so that they provided that the president shall have power, by the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur." ecking a postponement of the Anglo-Amertreaties, provided two-tangers after a concurrence of the president and the senate.

"It was quite apparent that it was not intended that the action of the senate intended that the action of the president senate intended that the action of the president senate intended that the action of the president senate intended that the action of the senate intended the senate at was quite apparent that it was not intended that the action of the senate should be a mere perfunctory duty, and that the requirement of a twe-thirds majority was inserted because the framers of the constitution were impressed with the importance of treaty-making.

"The senate being a part of the power which creates treaties,'tt cannot rid itself of the responsibility of seeing that they are properly made. It is as incumbent upon us to give treaties due consideration as upon the executive to do so. We heard no complaint of delay upon the part of the executive department, but no sooner did the treaty reach the senate than there was a demand for immediate action by the senate. The senate, being charged with this duty of advising in the construction of a treaty, cannot transfer that duty to the president or anyone else.

"The friends of the treaty in the senate all admit it must be amended, and the committee on foreign relations has recommended certain amendments which will, without doubt, be adopted. But what will be the condition of the treaty, if the friends of it do not agree as to the purport of the proposed amendments? Some of them asserted that every controverted question for consideration by the arbitrators must be acted upon by the senate and the house of representatives before the question can go before the arbitration tribunal. If this view is correct, we will be required to make a new treaty or agreement on each question as it arises, and have the assent, not

view is correct, we will be required to make a new treaty or agreement on each question as it arises, and have the assent, not of the senate alone, but of the house also, and, instead of having removed causes of disagreement and friction between the two governments, it will be found we have miltiplied the causes of dispute and delayed the determination of controverted questions

tiplied the causes of dispute and delayed the determination of controverted questions.

"If the treaty does not require action on the part of congress, as some contend it does not, then we are leaving the question whether the subject of confroversy shall be arbitrated or not to the president alone. It is true we put limitations of an indefinite character on the executive in providing that he must arbitrate a question "affecting our foreign or domestic policy," but if the president thinks such submission does not affect that policy he cannot be held responsible for his act it he makes a mistake.

"Why should we not make this treaty definite—exact? Why should we leave so important a question as to who has the power of submission on our part in doubt! If we attempt to submit a given question to arbitration through agency of congress and Great Britain thinks it ought to have been submitted through and by the president, we create friction not only among our own people but this country and Great Britain as well.

"If the president assumes that he alone must determine what subject or dispute must be submitted, and congress assumes jurisdiction of the matter, then we have a home difficulty and a foreign one at the same time. The treaty is not capable of self-execution, and there must be legislation to carry it into execution. Congress must fix the term of the two arbitrators, to be appointed on our part and also determine their compensation. This cannot be done at this session of congress.

"The treaty ought to go over and be carefully examined by the committee that has already prepared sundry amendments, and by the senate when other matters are not pressing on that body. It is almost impossible at this late period of the session to give a matter of this kind that serious attention which it requires. There can be no doubt the great body of the people of the United Batters favor arbitration, but that fact does not remove the necessity of care in the preparation of a treaty to

of the United States favor arbitration, but that fact does not remove the necessity of care in the preparation of a treaty to carry out that idea. If the treaty is carelessly made and there is difficulty in determining what ought to be submitted, or if, after the treaty goes into effect, doubt should arise as to the fairness of its operations, the people will be prejudiced against the principle of arbitration so that, instead of promoting the cause of arbitration, we may destroy it by hasty action.

"Personally, I v.a decidedly in favor of arbitration of ail questions that can be arbitrated, but this is no reason why I should join in ratifying a treaty that lacks the greatest essential of a treaty—certainty as to what it means. There is no threatened danger of war confronting us. We have no occasion for haste, and nothing can be gained by premature action. When the treaty is put in proper form, as I hope it will be, it will be ratified. I regret that the agreement has not been considered in the agreement has not been considered in open senate so the people could see the defects in it. M. TELLER."

SOVEREIGN IS SENSATIONAL.

GIVES WARNING OF AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

Private Dalsell's Exhertation for War With a Foreign Power as His Text-Two Secret Revolutionary Orders.

Denver, Feb. 14.-J. R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, has written a sensational letter to the Industrial Advocate, with Private Dalzell's

He declares secret revolutionary societies known as the Iron Brotherhood and the Industrial Army are being organized in every part of the country, with their mem bers leagued together to resort to civil war as a means of obtaining "remedies for the populace" which they cannot secure by the ballot. He deprecates Private Dal zell's talk as being in a line which might tend dangerously to fan this sentiment into an open flame, but asserts that when such revolution comes he will not be "among the cowards nor on the side of the pluto-

His letter is dated at Sulphur Springs,

cratic classes." Ark., February 5, and is, in part, as fol-"Private Dalzell, in a recent article in the Washington Post, writes a long tale of woe. He mentions our 2,000,000 enforced dlers, our 1,900,000 tramps, the overcrow ing of our penal institutions, the increase of landlords and tenants, the hopeless increase of debt, and a long list of other lamentable conditions. Concluding, he says lamentable conditions. Concluding, he says "'Civilization, as Napoleon said of armies, travels on its stomach, and it is very hungry now, for the most part. But, where can it be filled? Hence all this unrest, all this wild war talk and discussion of silver and gold and tariff by people who have neither silver nor gold nor anything to pay customs. Relief shall not come in that way. It never did at this stage of society, it will come in the old way, in war, and not otherwise; either insurrectionary, which God forbid, or foreign, which heaven hasten, if it shall quiet this people and give them rest, if only the honored rest of a patriot's grave, fighting for humanity." manity."

Replying directly to the sentence quoted Mr. Sovereign goes on to say that what the

Replying directly to the sentence quoted, Mr. Sovereign goes on to say that what the people of the United States need is an agitation at home that will force them to a test against their own social and economic disorders, but that it should come through insurrection, with all its revolting horrors, is a proposition repulsive to all the higher impulses of humanity. Continuing, he says: "Insurrections, like great conflagrations, start with a spark and are quenched only with a deluge. One reason in favor of insurrection, to idle, starving and debt-burdened people, is more potent in exciting wathan a thousands reasons against insurrection are in preserving peace. For that reason Dalzell, at this time, is a dangerous writer."

than a thousands reasons against insurrection are in preserving peace. For that reason Dalzell, at this time, is a dangerous writer."

Mr. Sovereign then devotes considerable space to a history of two secret revolutionary orders known as the Iron Brotherhood and the Industrial Army, now being formed in this country, and for fear Mr. Dalzell may not know what these societies are doing he quotes for his benefit several sentences from the prelude of a secret circular now being distributed by one of the secret societies, viz.

"Comrades:—There comes a time in the affairs of men and nations when desperation compels the human mind to pause and bring to its aid that element of reason so long discarded. We have reached such a crisis in the destinies of this American republic. One hundred years of national existence has demonstrated that the political fabric of our government contains within its warp and woof the elements of its own destruction, with the fact that the ballot has proven a most lamentable failure as a safeguard of free institutions. In the closing of the nineteenth century we see a class despotism establishing itself upon the ruins of the republic—an oligarchy is in power, and already the hideous phantom of imperialism overshadows us, as embodied in the autocratic claims of the federal government of to-day.

"What is to be done? We have appealed in victory for the unscrupulo?a money power. History proves that you cannot be freed through the ballot.

Continuing, Mr. Sovereign says: "Scarcely a day passes that I do not receive one or more appeals to join one or the other of the revolutionary orders being formed in this country, and offers of money and arms are frequently received if I will give my efforts to the cause of revolution. Thus far I have persistently declined to give ald or encouragement to such movement. But it, through the writings of such men as Private Dalzell, revolution comes, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, I will not be found among the cowards nor on the side of the piutocratic cla

Todd's "Kill-a-Cold" ks any cold in one night. Mo

ATTCKED HIS SICK WIFE WITH A FLATIRON.

SHE WAS TOO ILL TO WORK.

ILLINOIS LAD OF 17 ADMITS KILL-ING HIS FRIEND.

Shot Him Down in Cold Blood for \$20 -Robbers Maltreated au Aged Ohio Couple-Leavenworth Colored Tough Killed -Other Crimes.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 14 .- (Special.) William Phenix, a tough character, made a most diabolical effort this evening to murder his wife. Mrs. Phenix, who had been sick in bed during the day, was sitting by the kitchen stove drinking a cup of coffee when her brutal husband arose, as if to leave the room, but instead of doing so he grabbed a flatiron from the stove and rained three blows upon her head, the iron fracturing the skull each time. The woman fell almost lifeless

floor, and Phenix fled. The police and state officers have been insuccessful, up to a late hour, in effecting

Mrs. Phenix' brother says the assault was provoked because Mrs. Phenix, who is a delicate, frail woman, had been in such poor health lately that she was unable to earn enough money to pay the rent. Late Wednesday he quarreled with her because she had not raised the rent, and, after knocking her down, absented himself from home for three days, returning only last evening.

BOY ADMITS A MURDER.

Illinois Lud of 17 Confesses That He Killed His Friend to Get \$20. Marion, Ill., Feb. 14.-The coroner's in-

quest over the body of Andrew Rader, the young farmer who was killed while husking corn at his barn on Thursday evening has brought to light one of the most premeditated and cold-blooded murders ever Gill, the neighbor boy, whom the murdered man's wife saw running from the barn after she heard the shot, has made a confession of the crime, and told the coroner and others that his sole object in killing Rader was to get the \$20 which he knew the latter carried.

Gill had been out hunting and came by Rader's house just as he was going out to feed his stock. They went together to the corn crib, and Gill engaged Rader in concorn crib, and Gill engaged Rader in conversation while the latter was husking corn. Gill had his shotgun in his hands, and as Rader stooped to pick up some corn the boy fired a load of shot into the young farmer's head, killing him almost instantly. He then took the \$20 and fled across the lields toward his home, which was not far away. Before going into the house he hid the money in a hollow log. When he learned after his arrest that the crime would surely be fastened on him he told how he had learned that Rader had this money and where it could be found. The feeling against Gill, who is only 17 years old, is very bitter among Rader's neighbors, and the only thing needed to organize a mob to lynch him is a leader.

AGED COUPLE MALTREATED. Four Masked Robbers Break Into the Home of Deapon Powers

at Oberita. O. Oberlin, O., Feb. 14.-Deacon and Mrs. Cornelius Powers, nearly 80 years old, prominent and wealthy citizens of Oberlin, victims this morning of four masked men. The old couple live alone. At 2 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Powers heard a knock at the back door and asked what vas wanted. Admission to the house was refused, and a huge railroad tie came

smashing through the door. Four masked men sprang in and pointed revolvers at Mrs. Powers. The intruders demanded money, and when the woman demanded money, and when the woman said there was none in the house she was knocked to the floor. Mr. Powers was bound with ropes and left perfectly help-less. Mrs. Powers managed to get up after a few minutes, but was cuffed and repeatedly struck on the head with revolvers. Finally she was carried to her room and fastened to the bed by torn pieces of a coat.

coat.

The robbers remained in the house over an hour, but only secured a small amount of money. Before leaving they sat down and quietly ate lunch. Mrs. Powers succeeded in giving the alarm after daylight this morning. The burglars made their escape on a handcar stolen from a Lake Shore flag house. Mr. and Mrs. Powers were fearfully shocked, but received no serious injuries.

COLORED TOUGH KILLED.

am Henry Shot Three Times by Ber lin Carey at a Leavenworth Negro Dance.

Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special. At a negro dance at the corner of Four-teenth street and Metropolitan avenue this morning, Berlin Carey, 20 years of age shot and killed Sam Henry, a notorious desperado. The trouble began by Henry offering only 5 cents for his admission to the dance, the regulation price being a dime. Carey shot Henry, who is said to have been the aggressor, three times, each pistol ball taking effect. The first pierced the kidneys, the second the stomach and the third the right thigh. Following the killing, the murderer walked into polic headquarters and gave himself up, claim ing he acted in self-defense. He was re moved to the county jail. Henry wa known as a very bad man, having been and the county in th engaged in numerous fights and scrapes. He was unmarried and to the local miners' union. rous fights and cuttin

NOT LIKELY TO HANG TUESDAY. Murderer Duestrow Almost Sure to Get a Respite, if Not a Commutation.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 14.-(Special.) Governor Stephens announced to-night that he would not arrive at a conclusion in the Duestrow case until to-morrow. The delay, he says, is due to the fact that he is waiting to hear the report of the lunacy commission appointed to examine Due-strow as to his mental condition. The expert physicians entrusted with this dut are expected to make their report early in the morning, and possibly, by noon if not earlier. Duestrow's fate will be known. The governor is strongly opposed to the execution of an insane person. It now ap-pears almost certain that, in any event, Duestrow will not be hanged Tuesday, as prescribed by the sentence, inasmuch as there is now scarcely any time left in which to prepare for the execution.

HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL. Joseph A. Insigi, Turkish Consul Gen

eral at Boston, Who Is Aceused of Embesslemens

New York, Feb. 14.—Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish consul general at Boston, who was arrested Saturday night, at the request of Boston officers, was held to-day in \$10,000 ball until to-morrow, when General Francis Peabody, Jr., the complainant, will reach here from Boston. The consul gen-eral is charged with embezzling \$5.90 from Peter Charles Lesvieux, and \$50.000 is said to be involved. Iasigi is trustee of the Lesvieux estate.

Accused of Stealing Cattle. Independence, Kas., Feb. 14.—(Special.) Marshal W. O. McIntosh, of Coffeyville, yesterday brought up Peter Hall, a colored man, and lodged him in the county jail here. Hall is charged with grand larceny. He lived a short distance in the territory. and it is claimed that he has been stealing cattle and bringing them to Coffeyville, where he disposed of them to the butchers.

GEORGE TAYLOR FOUND AGAIN. This Time He Is in the Fulton County,

Ark., Jall, at Salem, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 14.-The insane

man in the Fulton county jail at Salem, Ark., is believed to be George Taylor, the noted murrer of the Meeks family, of Missouri.

The prisoner says his name is Charles Lat ho laims to have been acquainted with the Taylors, says he has seen the madman, and that he is none other than George Taylor.

BETRAYED BY HIS BROTHER. Harry Davis, Wanted in Ohio for Rob bery and Marder, Arrested in Denver.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Harry Davis, charged with the murder of Night Officer Joseph Baker, at North Baltimore, O., June 21, 1896, has been arrested in this city. He is said to be the last member of the Stratton gang of postoffice robbers. Officer Baker discovered Davis, Bob Curry and Doc Lee in the act of robbing the North Baltimore postoffice. They killed him, but were cap-tured. Davis escaped from the Toledo, O., jail through the connivance of turnkeys. Curry and Lee were tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Davis was betrayed to the police of Denver by his younger brother, Guy, with whom he had been traveling through the South and in Mexico since his escape. They ar-rived in Denver a week ago.

CHINATOWN RAIDED.

San Francisco Police Gather in 500 Almond-Eyed Gamblers-All

Taken to Jail. San Francisco, Feb. 14.-The polce raided the gambling dens of Chinatown last night and arrested 500 Chinese. The raid was a surprise to the Chinese, and they were caught with their establishments in full blast. A full company of lifty-five officers was distributed throughout Chinatown, and gambling places were raided simultaneously. A number of patrol wagons were in waiting, and the Chinese were husled off to fail as fast as they were caught

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Body of Mrs. R. A. Hosfield, Who Died at Perry, O. T., of "Pneumonia," to Be Exhumed.

Perry, O. T., Feb. 14.-(Special.) No little excitement prevails here to-day over news that County Coroner J. W. Dillard has summoned a jury and ordered the body of Mrs. Hosfield, wife of R. A. Hosfield, merchant tailor, exhumed. Mrs. Hosfield died here a few days ago. The reported cause was pneumonia. Hosfield came here a year ago from Kansas Clty, and some time ago brought suit for divorce, but upon her death withdrew the suit. It is alleged violence caused the death, and an investigation will follow.

Arrested for Double Murder.

Perry, O. T., Feb. 14.—(Special.) Profess-or J. E. Edwards was arrested near Waco, Tex., yesterday on a charge of murder. It is claimed Edwards killed O. Lucas and John Dry, at Blackburn, near here, a year ago, in trouble over a woman. Edwards will be turned over to the Oklahoma au-thorities for trial.

An Ex-Congressman Arrested.

Westchester, Pa., Feb. 14.—Ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement arising from the financial troubles of the Westchester Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which he was president before the recent appointment of receivers.

Fatal Duel in Chicago. Chicago, Feb. 14.—Two Italians fought a duel to-night at the foot of the Columbus monument in Lake Front park, and the challenger, Botiste Melleri, was shot to death by Joseph Bernasconi. The duel was deliberately planned, the men quarreling over the subject of anarchy.

Shot by a Jealous Husband. Guthrie, Ky., Feb. 14.—H. D. Day, a prominent society man of this place, was shot this afternoon by Mac Talliaferro. It is said the latter was jealous of Day's attention to his wife. Both parties stood high in the community.

"COW CULTURE" COMMENDED.

Leading Australian Paper Contains

Strong Praise for a Kan-

sas Publication.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special.) tary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has received from Australia a copy of the Melbourne Leader, the lead ing paper of that country, containing a flattering editorial on "Cow Culture." recent handbook issued by the Kansas de partment of agriculture, and prepared by Secretary Coburn. A very complimentary reference is made to the work of Secretary Coburn, as shown by the pamphilet in question and previous publications of the Kansas board, "the whole," continuing the paper, "forming a compendium of valuable up-to-date information." The Leader speaks of the Kansas department of agriculture as "an institution that is notable for the manner in which it maintains a leading position, even in so rapidly progressive a country as America."

In another column of the Leader, one of the illustrations from Secretary Coburn's "Cow Culture" is reproduced, together with its descriptive matter. reference is made to the work of Secretar

GOING TO SEE UNCLE SAM.

Delegation of Osages En Route to Washington to Secure a Desired \$1,000,000 Payment.

Independence, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special.) A

party of ten Osage Indians passed through this city to-day on their way to Washing ton to see Uncle Sam, "the great pale-face," in regard to the payment of some of their money which they have on deposit their money which they have on deposit at Washington. The party was accompanied by Tom Mosier, their interpreter, who had charge of the party. About two weeks ago the Osage council, in session at Pawhuska, passed a measure, after a hard light, providing for the sending of a delegation of their tribe to Washington to secure, if possible, the payment to the Indians of \$1,000,000 of their money on deposit in the treasury. This was the delegation on its way to the capital. The half-breeds, as a rule, were opposed to the measure and the fullbloods favored it. As a result the delegation is composed mostly of fullbloods. a result the delegation is comp

Elwood, Ind. Feb. 14.—The waste oil from Alexander's oil well, which flows into the creek passing through that city, was set on fire by boys to-day, and the flames swept through the town, burning two bridges and an elevator, causing a heavy loss.

Boys Set Waste Oil Afre

ON ECZEMA BABY

Physicians. Tried

CUTICURA REMEDIES Great Change in Five Days and To-day is

Entirely Cured.

My baby had Eczema in its worst form. One of the best physicians in the city attended her, but she continued to gct worse all the time. He finally admitted he was at his wite end. I then got CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in a few days noticed a great change in her condition. She continued to improve and to day is entirely cured, has nice head of hair, and is lively and hearty. I spent considerable money for drugs and doctor's bills, which was necless. J. B. JACOBS, 2001 Wilkins Ave., Balt., Md. SPREDT CURE TREATMENT. — Worm buile with Currecus Soar, greate applications of Currecus (cinterent), the great sixt ours, and mild doses of Currecus Empotents, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Prior. Currents Mar. Sour. Mr. Besouver. Mr. and St. Poures Duce and Caus. Conn., Sole Preps., Roden. 63" "Rod to Oure Evry Stin Humor," making free.

KANSAS POPS REALIZE THAT IS FLYING.

ANXIOUS TO DO SOMETH LIKELY TO BRUSH PETTY LEGISLE

Maximum Freight Measures to Come Up for Discussion at Once-Text Book and Stock Yards Bills Also to Be Pushed-Legislative News.

TION ASIDE NOW.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14-(Special.) 'The legislature will tackle some of its weighty questions this week. To-morrow Senator Harris, as chairman of the railroad compitee, will introduce his freight rate bill and it will be ordered printed immediately. The senate expects to take it up for consideration by Thursday, at the latest. The Brown bill as a majority report and the Walters bill as a minority report of the house railroad committee have been printed and an effort will be made to call them up out of their turn for discussion. Time is gliding swiftly away and the Populists are becoming nervous. They are afraid that many of their big "reforms" will get lost in the shulle. For that reason they are liable to brush aside all minor matters and tackle only the big schemes.

The text book question may also be con-sidered this week. The joint committee appointed to draft a suitable bill has not yet reported, but the Pepulists have sent a tracer out and the bill will probably be forthcoming. Unless it is introduced by Tuesday there is talk of an investigation. Tuesday there is talk of an investigation. It is said that certain state employes have been retained by the book trust to prevent legislation that would harm the trust. These officials seem to be taking a very active part in and around the legislature. Another measure of much importance to be disposed of this week is the stock yards but The precedings of the committee. bill. The proceedings of the committee at Kansas City to-morrow will be watched with interest. The action of the committee cannot cut much figure with legislation in Kansas, however, as the bills reducing yardage fees and feed charges have been reported to both houses, with recomme tion that they be passed.

HANNA'S FRANCHISE BILL

senate Committee Will Report It to the Senate for Printing and Discussion.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.—(Special.) The sonate committee on cities of the first class has reported back Senator Hanna's bill relating to corporations, with the recommendation that it be printed and discussed by the committee of the whole. This bill is aimed at private corporations furnishing light, power, water or heat to cities of the first, second or third class. It provides that such company shall file semi-annually with the city clerk a detailed statement under oath of the receipts, expenditures and profits of the concern; that all profits above 6 per cent shall be paid into the city treasury as compensation for the use of streets and other privileges in the franchise. The bill also provides that the years after the granting of a franchise, if a city desires, it can acquire the property by condemnation proceedings. Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special.) The The single taxers of Kansas will use their

The single taxers of Kansas will use their influence to secure its passage. They have centered a lobby here to work for the measure. Printed circulars have been sent to all the leading Populists in the state showing the object of such a law, and urging them to lend their assistance in the matter. The following are some of the arguments offered in the circular for the enactment of such a law:

"Space in city streets, squares and alleys, to do business in, is the most valuable property right originating with and owned by a city. Miles upon miles of street space is often given up to the use of private foreign corporations, while space is rented by the square yard at a good price to resident

the square yard at a good price to resident citizens.

"The peanut vendor or express wagon boy must pay \$5 to \$10 rent (license) promptly, or he is taken before the police judge and fined, while the private corporation is given the freedom of the city to collect revenue and run its politics.

"The express boy has scores of competitors, while the corporation is given a moncpoly. tors, while the corporation is given a moncpoly.

"This bill takes away the power of any city council in the future to give or boodle away a franchise, and prevents a council from allowing more than 6 per cent net on capital actually invested by a private corporation, unless three-fifths of all taxpayers, after full information, order a greater per cent by petition.

"It is pre-eminently fair, as it permits cities that want private corporations to munage their public utilities and themselves to do so; and also provides for city ownership of such utilities in such cities as wish it.

wish it. 'It will compel a showing of the income "It will compet a snowing of the income and the out-go each year, from this time on, of each corporation, so the people may know what they are paying to maintain it."

FEE AND SALARY BILL Barkley Will Try to Get It Up in the House To-day-Strong Fight Against It.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special.) Representative Barkley will endeavor to get the fee and salary bill up for consideration in the house to-morrow. He believes he will be able to carry it through without many amendments, and has received assurances from the senate that it will stay by his bill from the senate that it will stay by his bill if it passes the house. The bill makes radical changes in the fees of all county officers, and, in some instances, the cut amounts to more than 50 per cent. It is the officers in the big counties which suffer the greatest reduction and the officials from these counties are here lobbying against the bill. For instance, the salary of treasurer in counties having over 45,000 population it cut from \$4,000 to \$2,400, and the treasurer is expected to pay all of his assistants out of this. The county clerk's salary is fixed at \$2,400, with \$1,200 for clerk hire. All additional help must be paid out of the clerk's salary. And so the reductions go all along the line. The lobby will use every means at its command to defeat the measure.

ROGERS MAY BE TURNED DOWN. Some of the Populist Senators, It Is

Said, Will Oppose His Con-

Armation. Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.—(Special.) A delegation of Washington county people will appear before the senate committee on confirmations to-morrow and oppose the confirmation of William Rogers for regent confirmation of William Rogers for regent of the university. The facts as brought out at the investigation two years ago concerning his conduct and character will be laid before the committee, with an urgent request that the appointment be rejected. It is reported in political circles that Hart, Mosher and Lupfer, Populist senators, have agreed to vote against Rogers' confirmation, providing those fighting it will produce the records showing that the charges made against Rogers were proven. This will be done.

LEAVENWORTH COURT SCHEME.

Senator Harris Will Introduce a Bill Providing for a Court of Common Pleas. Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.-(Special.) Senator Topeka, Kas., Feb. 14.—(Special.) Senator Harris will introduce a bill one day this week providing for the establishment of a court of common pleas in Leavenworth county. An effort was made to make Leavenworth

county. An effort was made to make Leav-enworth one judicial district, but it mt such violent opposition that the scheme had had to be abandoned. The attorneys at Leavenworth claim that the court is away behind with its work and that some rejet must be granted litigants. After the all-ure to make the county a district by iself, the plan of establishing a common ileas court was sprung.

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Fast service, luxurious equipment and dining cars on the a la carte plan. THE BURLINGTON ROUTE

The Best Line to St. Page